1930 000 FEET,

BANON

510 000

1435

R. I E. R 2 C. 1436

James P. McCalpin GEO-HAZ Consulting, Inc.

Barry J. Solomon

4622000m. N

1.12 N

111°52'30"

So il-Pro file

Туре

Spectral

Acceleration

1.02

1.02

Local Acceleration = Spectral Acceleration x Amplification Factor.

Soil Profile Type, Special-Study Area,

or Potential-Hazard Area

 S_A, S_B

 S_{C} , S_{D} , S_{E}

Outside Special Study Are

High, Moderate

Low, Very Low

Not Susceptible

Very High, High, Moderate

Low, Very Low

Fault

Quaternary

Fault

Inside

Area

and very thick soft/medium stiff clays thicker than 36 meters.

Amplified Ground Motion

Surface Fault Rupture

(Plate 1)

Liquefaction (Plate 2)

Slope Failure³ (Plate 3)

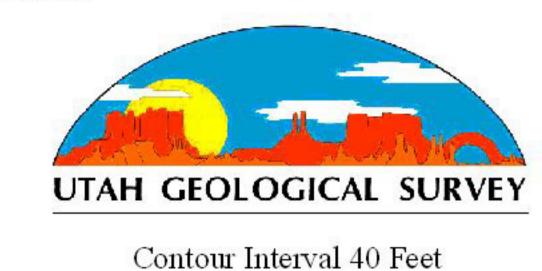
¹ At a minimum, appropriate disclosure should be required.

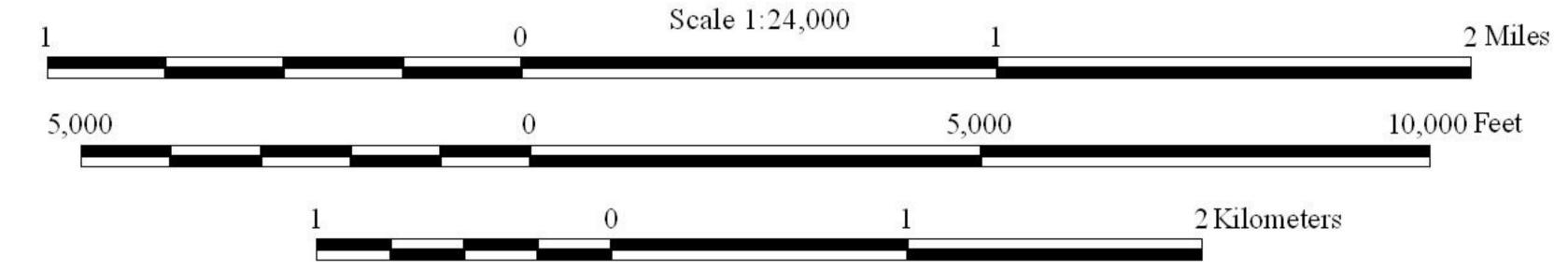
Digital map compilation by James A. McBride

Utah Geological Survey

Utah Geological Survey

Research supported by U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Department of the Interior, under USGS award number 1434-HQ-98-GR-00024. The views and conclusions contained in this document are those of the authors and should not be interpreted as necessarily representing the official policies, either expressed or implied, of the U.S. Government.





DISCUSSION Amplified Ground Motion

Amplification of earthquake ground motion refers to the increase in the intensity of ground shaking that can occur due to local geological conditions, such as the presence of soft soils. Amplified ground motion is one of the most serious causes of earthquake damage. Despite relatively modest ground shaking, the August 30, 1962, earthquake in Cache Valley (magnitude 5.7) caused nearly \$1 million of damage (1962 dollars; Lander and Cloud, 1964). This map estimates the amplified ground-motion hazard by: (1) showing the distribution of 1997 Uniform Building Code (UBC), soil-profile types (International Conference of Building Officials, 1997), which correspond to site classes designated by the U.S. National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP)(Building Seismic Safety Council, 1997) and 2000 International Building Code (IBC)(International Code Council, 1997); (2) applying an example earthquake ground motion (Frankel and others, 1996) to each soil-profile type; and (3) modifying the ground motion with amplification factors (site coefficients) determined by NEHRP to calculate local ground motions. These example ground motions for each mapped soil-profile type are shown in table 1. For actual design ground motions refer to the 1997 UBC, or 2000 IBC if adopted, for appropriate ground motions and site-amplification factors.

This map was compiled by collecting relevant data from geotechnical boreholes, supplementing these data with information from water wells and geologic maps, and integrating data from the three sources into a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) format using Arc View GIS v3.2 (Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc., 1999) and ArcView Spatial Analyst v2.0a (Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc., 2000) software. Soil-profile types are defined by shear-wave velocity, undrained shear strength, or standard penetration test (SPT) results in the upper 30 meters of soil or rock. In our four-quadrangle study area, shear-wave velocity was measured in only two locations and undrained shear strength was not measured anywhere. SPT data were measured in 182 geotechnical boreholes, but only eight of the boreholes were drilled to depths of at least 30 meters. In contrast to the limited depth and irregular spatial distribution of geotechnical boreholes, water wells in the central Cache Valley are typically deeper than 30 meters and are widely and uniformly distributed. Of 1,032 water wells in the area, 901 are at least 30 meters deep. Therefore, we use water-well logs to determine the subsurface stratigraphy of the upper 30 meters of soil and geotechnical-boring logs to determine the relationship between SPT data and subsurface stratigraphy. We then estimate SPT values for stratigraphic units in water wells by correlation with Unified Soil Classification System classes in geotechnical boreholes. This link between abundant water-well logs and the correlation between SPT data and subsurface stratigraphy in geotechnical boreholes, supplemented by surficial-geologic map data (McCalpin, 1989; Lowe and Galloway, 1993; Evans and others, 1996; Solomon, 1999), enables us to map soil-profile types.

- When using this map, several important qualifiers must be noted:
- Although water wells are more widespread than geotechnical boreholes, geologic interpretations based on water-well logs are less precise than interpretations of borehole logs. The use of water-well logs is appropriate only for regional studies in areas where geotechnical data are sparse or lacking. Water-well logs should not be relied upon for site-specific investigations (table 2).
- Amplification by soft soils diminishes as the strength of ground shaking increases (Building Seismic Safety Council, 1997). Consequently, amplification by soft soils may be less during strong ground shaking generated by a nearby large earthquake, but could be significant for moderate ground shaking generated either by a more distant large earthquake or nearby moderate earthquake. However, moderate ground shaking occurs more frequently than strong ground shaking, so that areas on this map assigned a high amplification factor will be subjected to potentially damaging ground motion more often than areas assigned a low amplification factor.
- This map does not address amplification of ground motion due to resonance. The specific periods of ground motion that match the natural periods of a site can be greatly amplified, and can be particularly destructive to structures whose natural periods match those of the site (Rial and others, 1992).
- This map does not address amplification of ground motion near the fault causing the earthquake due to near-fault rupture directivity. Sites near surface traces of active faults (the West Cache and East Cache fault zones) may be subject to ground motions greater than anticipated. This effect is particularly significant for structures, such as tall buildings, that are sensitive to long-period ground motions (Somerville and others, 1997).
- This map does not address amplification of ground motion due to topography, which can exceed amplification due to soil conditions in some cases. High amplification is commonly experienced on hills, ridges, and the tops of cliffs (Somerville, 1998).
- This map does not address amplification of ground motion due to threedimensional effects, such as the focusing of energy due to the structure of the earth's crust in the region, which can be as great as amplification due to soil conditions (Somerville, 1998).

Amplified ground-motion hazards on this map reflect variations due to soil conditions, which are applicable to most earthquakes that will affect the region. Near-fault, topographic, and three-dimensional effects are more dependent on the earthquake location and direction of seismic-energy propagation.

Surface Fault Rupture

During a large earthquake, fault rupture at depth may propagate upward and displace the ground surface, forming a main scarp and adjacent zone of deformation. The zone of deformation includes features such as ground cracks and tilted and downdropped blocks. Faults that show evidence of repeated surface displacement during Quaternary (the last 1.6 million years), particularly Holocene (the last 10,000 years), time represent a potential hazard to development. Two fault zones in the central Cache Valley, the West Cache and East Cache fault zones, show clear evidence of Holocene displacement. The Wellsville fault, part of the West Cache fault zone, bounds the west side of the valley in the Wellsville quadrangle (refer to the index map for quadrangle locations). The most recent surface-faulting event on the Wellsville fault occurred between 4,400 and 4,800 years ago (Black and others, 2000). The Junction Hills fault, also part of the West Cache fault zone, extends into the western margin of the Newton quadrangle. The most recent surface-faulting event on the Junction Hills fault occurred between 8,250 and 8,650 years ago (Black and others, 2000). The central segment of the East Cache fault zone bounds the east side of the valley in the Logan and southern Smithfield quadrangles. The most recent surfacefaulting event on the central segment occurred about 4,000 years ago (McCalpin, 1994). The northern and southern segments of the East Cache fault zone bound the east side of the valley, respectively, in the northern Smithfield quadrangle and on the southern edge of the Logan quadrangle. Although the northern and southern segments show evidence of Quaternary displacement, the most recent surface faulting occurred on the northern segment at least 15,000 years ago and on the southern segment between 26,000 and 46,000 years ago (McCalpin, 1994).

This map shows faults with evidence of Quaternary surface displacement and specialstudy areas associated with these faults. The special-study areas, extending 150 meters on the downthrown side and 75 meters on the upthrown side from mapped fault traces, show areas within which site-specific studies should be performed prior to development to evaluate earthquake history, characterize the zone of deformation, and determine fault setbacks.

Black, B.D., Giraud, R.E., and Mayes, B.H., 2000, Paleoseismic investigation of the Clarkston, Junction Hills, and Wellsville faults, West Cache fault zone, Cache County, Utah:

REFERENCES

Building Seismic Safety Council, 1997, NEHRP recommended provisions for seismic

Utah Geological Survey Special Study 98, 23 p.

Alabama, 35 chapters.

1:50,000.

regulations for new buildings and other structures: Washington, D.C., Federal Emergency Management Agency Publication 302, Part 1 - Provisions, 337 p.

Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc.

Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc., 1999, ArcView GIS v3.2: Redlands, California,

---2000, ArcView Spatial Analyst v2.0a: Redlands, California, Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc.

Evans, J.P., McCalpin, J.P., and Holmes, D.C., 1996, Geologic map of the Logan 7.5'

1, scale 1:24,000, 16 p. Frankel, Arthur, Mueller, Charles, Barnhard, Theodore, Perkins, David, Leyendecker, E.V.,

quadrangle, Cache County, Utah: Utah Geological Survey Miscellaneous Publication 96-

Dickman, Nancy, Hanson, Stanley, and Hopper, Margaret, 1996, National seismic-hazard

maps--documentation June 1996: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 96-532, 110 p. International Code Council, 1997, International Building Code 2000--First Draft: Birmingham,

International Conference of Building Officials, 1997, Uniform Building Code; Volume 2: Whittier, California, 492 p.

Department of Commerce, Coast and Geodetic Survey, United States Earthquake Series,

Lander, J.F., and Cloud, W.K., 1964, United States earthquakes, 1962: Washington, D.C., U.S.

Lowe, Mike, and Galloway, C.L., 1993, Provisional geologic map of the Smithfield quadrangle, Cache County, Utah: Utah Geological Survey Map 143, scale 1:24,000, 18 p.

---1994, Neotectonic deformation along the East Cache fault zone, Cache County, Utah: Utah Geological Survey Special Study 83, 37 p.

McCalpin, James, 1989, Surficial geologic map of the East Cache fault zone, Cache County,

Utah: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2107, scale

Rial, J.A., Saltzman, N.G., and Ling, H., 1992, Earthquake-induced resonance in sedimentary basins: American Scientist, v. 80, p. 566-578.

Solomon, B.J., 1999, Surficial geologic map of the West Cache fault zone and nearby faults, Box Elder and Cache Counties, Utah: Utah Geological Survey Map 172, scale 1:50,000, 20 p.

Somerville, P.G., 1998, Emerging art-earthquake ground motion in Dakoulas, P., Yegian, M., and Holtz, R.D., editors, Geotechnical earthquake engineering and soil dynamics III:

American Society of Civil Engineers, Geotechnical Special Publication 75, p. 1-38. Somerville, P.G., Smith, N.F., Graves, R.W., and Abrahamson, N.A., 1997, Modification of empirical strong ground motion attenuation relations to include the amplitude and

duration effects of rupture directivity: Seismological Research Letters, v. 68, no. 1, p.

At a minimum, appropriate disclosure should be required. If a site is also within an area with high or moderate potential for lateral spreading (earth quake-induced slope failure caused by liquefaction on shallow slopes; see plate 3), a site-specific investigation is advised consistent with recommendations for slope-failure hazards. If permanent cuts have slopes steeper than 2H:1V (50 percent) and are not supported by retaining walls, cut slope stability must be addressed in accordance with the Uniform Building Code (International Conference of Building Officials, 1997, Appendix Chapter 33, section 3312).

Table 1. Ground motions and characteristics of UBC soil-profile types in the central Cache Valley, Utah.

Long Period (1 second)

(typically affecting tall buildings1)

Amplification

Factor4

Development Type

No

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes

(Other Than High-Occupancy) Subdivisions Single Lots

Ground Motion

Spectral

Acceleration

0.32

0.32

0.32

in 50 years, used in IBC and NEHRP provisions. The UBC uses seismic zone factors based on peak accelerations with a 10% probability of exceedence in 50 years.

Acceleration-based site coefficient from NEHRP recommended provisions (Building Seismic Safety Council, 1997, tab. 4.1.2.4a).

Table 2. Recommended requirements for site-specific investigations of mapped potential hazards.

Occupancy Buildings

Yes

Yes

Local

Site-specific geotechnical investigation and dynamic site-response analysis shall be performed

Velocity-based site coefficient from NEHRP recommended provisions (Building Seismic Safety Council, 1997, tab. 4.1.2.4b).

Acceleration

Short Period (0.3 seconds)

(typically affecting short buildings1)

Amplification

Factor³

Geology Hard rock-includes all Paleozoic and Precambrian bedrock units; strongly indurated. Rock-includes all Tertiary units; weakly indurated. Very dense soil-generally coarse-grained deposits with gravel, cobbles, or boulders; includes alluvium and alluvial-fan deposits of major canyons and local areas of shallow bedrock near the range front, but does not necessarily conform to boundaries of

432 (PARADISE) 3667 III SE

Characteristics

geologic units.

Residential Residential

Yes

No

Yes

Yes

Yes

Stiff soil-includes clays of the Bonneville and

Little Valley lake cycles and coarser deposits of interpluvial alluvial fans from major drainages

Not mapped, but may locally occur.

Soft soil-includes lake clays beyond the distal edges

Stand ard

(b lows/ft)°

Local

Acceleration

Penetration

UTM GRID AND 1986 MANETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF QUADRANGLE

47'30" NARDWARE RANCH 12 MI. R. IF. R. 2 E. INTERIOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, MAGINIA-1988 111"45"

Geotechnical borehole with data to 30-meter depth

Water well with data to 30-meter depth

classify

☐ Water well with insufficient data to classify

O Geotechnical borehole with insufficient data to classify

Sources of Subsurface Data

Shallow excavation (generally less than 3 meters deep) with insufficient data to

Fault Symbols Holocene fault Quaternary fault (with no evidence of Holocene movement) Dashed where approximately located, dotted where concealed, ball on downthrown side ... _ _ ___ Surface-fault-rupture special-study area

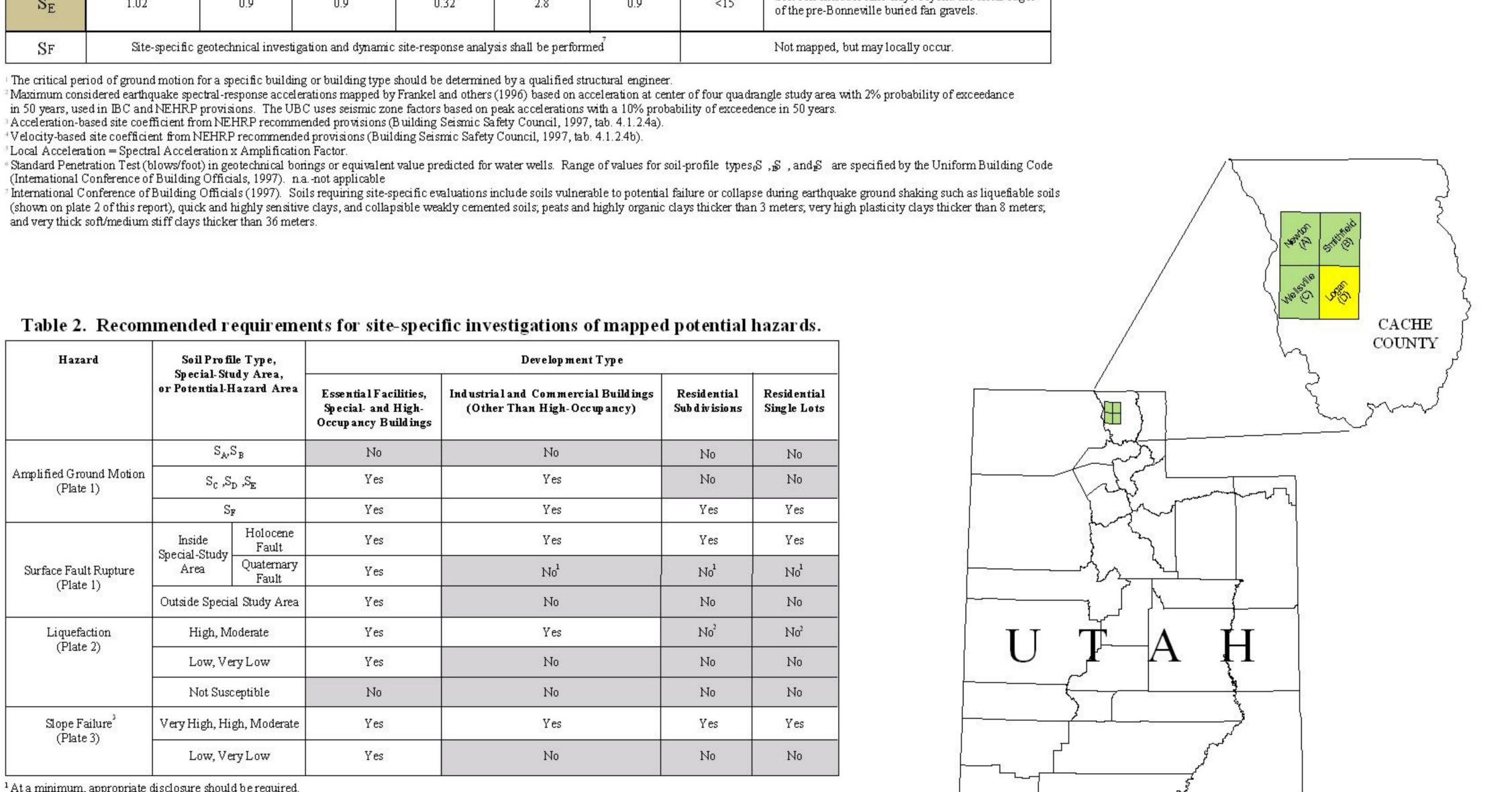
4609000m.N.

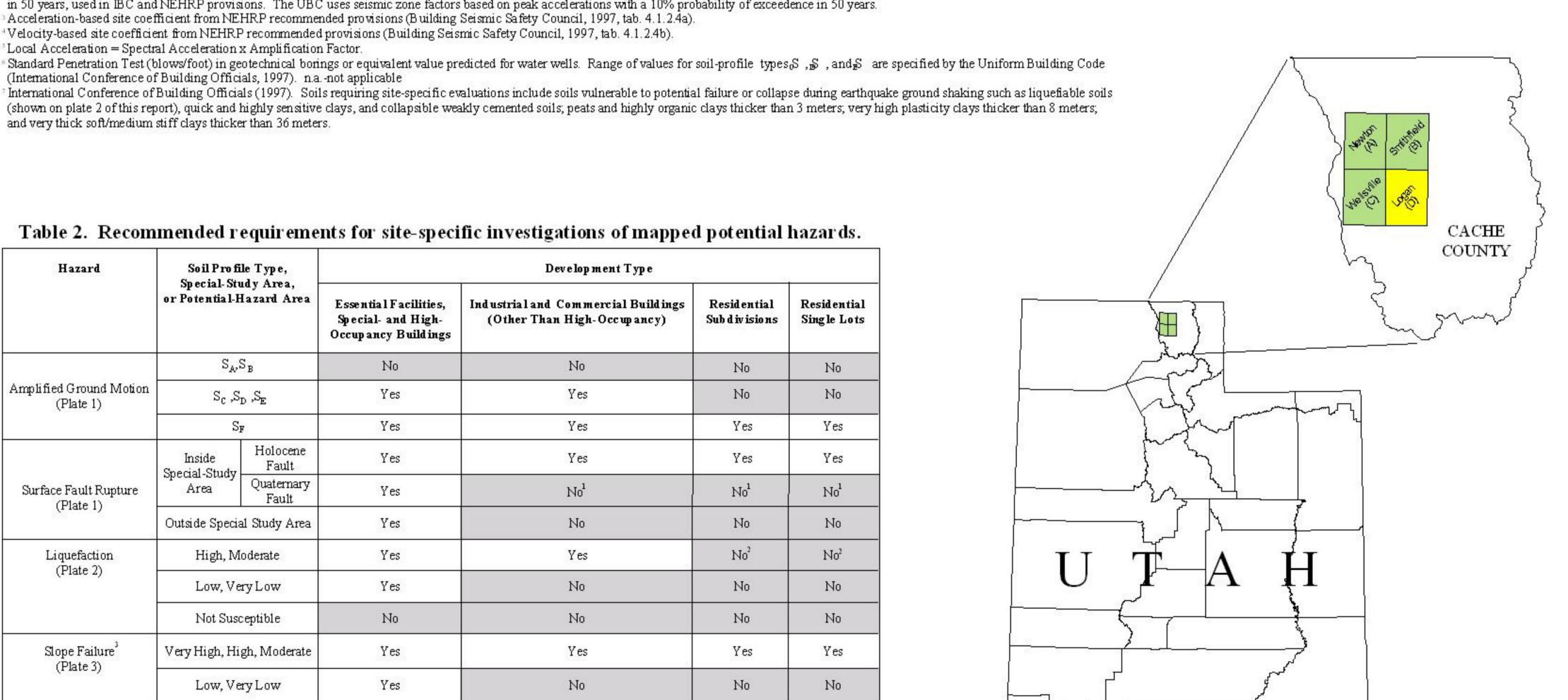
This map is intended primarily for regional planning purposes and should not be used as a substitute for site-specific geotechnical investigations conducted by qualified professionals. The map is not intended for use at scales other than the published scale. Map boundaries are based on limited data available prior to the date of publication, are approximate, and are subject to change as the quantity and quality of available data improve. The hazards at any particular site may actually be higher or lower than shown because of geological variations within a soilprofile type, gradational and approximate map boundaries, and the regional scale of this map.

During an earthquake, ground shaking may occur throughout the map area. The groundshaking hazard in some areas may not be increased by ground-motion amplification, but location within such areas should not be interpreted as indicating the absence of earthquake ground shaking.

Maps in this report:

 Amplified Ground-Motion and Surface-Fault-Rupture Hazards (Plates 1A-1D) Liquefaction Hazards (Plates 2A-2D) • Susceptibility to Earthquake-Induced Slope Failure (Plates 3A-3D)





INDEX MAP